

LOOK!

AUGUST VICTOR
RECORDS
HAVE ARRIVED AT
MOUTRIE'S.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

September 28, 1921. Temperature 76

Barometer 29.93

Rainfall 0.00 inch

Humidity 75

September 28, 1920, Temperature 79.



No. 18,375

三拜禮

號八廿月九年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1921

日七廿月八年十國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

ARRIVED



VICTOR RECORDS FOR AUGUST.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

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CHATER ROAD.

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(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)

Open and Closed
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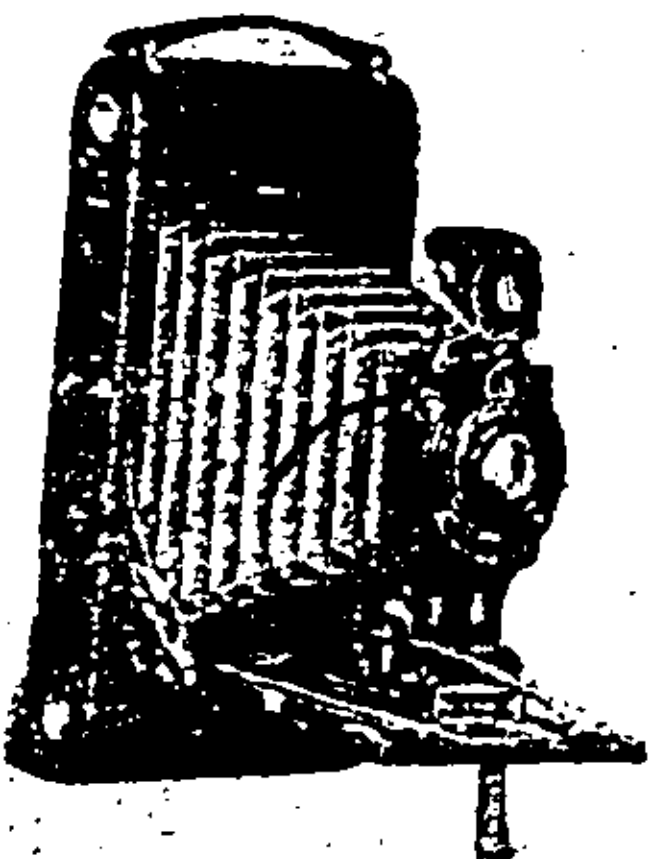
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BATHROOM FITTINGS.

Oval or Oblong Mirrors with white Enamelled Frames.
Glass Shelves with N.P. Brackets.
Opal Towel Rails. A very attractive style, single or triple.
N.P. Towel Rails, with two arms. Soap Dishes, Paper Holders, etc.

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30-32, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.
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THE WING ON CO., LTD.

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ROYAL SILK STORE.

Just Received New Consignment of Benares Real Gold and Silver
BROCADE for Trimming Dresses, Shoes and Scarfs.
We are the Only Dealers for the above Articles & Invite Your Inspection.
D. CHELLARAM, 304, Queen's Road Central.

ESTABLISHED 1900.
TELEPHONE 2843.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS

DISS BROS.
Tailors
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WINE MERCHANTS.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE REG TO ANNOUNCE TO OUR NUMEROUS
CUSTOMERS AND PUBLIC IN GENERAL THAT WE
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL
SELECTION OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS CRYSTAL

BACCARAT

WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

HONGKONG

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Services to the China Mail)

SOUTH WALES COIL BOMBHELL

SERIOUS POSITION SUDDENLY ARISES.

WAGES DISPUTE DEADLOCK.

OWNERS DECIDE TO CLOSE MANY COLLIERIES.

London, September 27.

A serious position has arisen in the South Wales coalfield owing to misinterpretation of the settlement of the last coal strike, the Mines Department requiring the owners to contribute a further 10s. a ton amounting to £750,000 towards wages. The owners expected the sum to be provided from the Government subsidy of £10,000,000, of which £3,000,000 remains. After a hurried meeting at the Cardiff coal exchange, the owners decided to close a large number of collieries. If this decision is carried out the unemployment situation in South Wales will be seriously aggravated.

LATER.

Following the South Wales coal bombshell all quotations have been withdrawn on the Swansea coal exchange to-day in view of the uncertainty of the position.

FASCISTI DEMONSTRATION.

TROOPS OPEN FIRE ON THE CROWD.

Rome, September 27.

A band of Fascisti or extreme Nationalists, headed by Deputy Signor Vicini, made a demonstration in front of the Prefecture at Modena. The troops fired, killing five persons and wounding 25. Vicini was among the wounded.

FIGHTER OF INFIDELS.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL'S NEW TITLE.

Constantinople, September 27.

The National Assembly at Angora has conferred on Mustapha Kemal the rank of Marshal with the title of Ghazi. The latter designation is an honour for a fighter of the infidels. Mustapha, replying said that he would not lay down arms till the last Greek had been driven from Turkish soil.

RETURNING TO ATHENS.

POPULAR WELCOME FOR GREEK KING.

Athens, September 27.

King Constantine and the Crown Prince will arrive from Anatolia on September 29. Great preparations are being made for a popular welcome.

DYE WORKS STRIKE.

WORKMEN SEIZE BUILDINGS AT HOECHST.

Berlin, September 27.

A message from Frankfurt states that the workmen have taken possession of the dye works at Hoechst and will not allow anyone to enter without their consent. There has been no disorder. The French authorities have announced that they will not interfere but have requested the workmen to refrain from violence.

SINKS AT ANCHOR.

AMERICAN SUBMARINE'S OPEN TORPEDO TUBE.

Los Angeles, September 27.

The United States Pacific fleet submarine RS sank at anchor in San Pedro harbour. It is said that the accident was due to an open torpedo tube. Two members of the crew are believed to have been drowned.

ARGENTINE BONDS BOUGHT.

AMERICAN FINANCIERS' PURCHASE TO HELP TRADE.

New York, September 27.

A syndicate of financiers has purchased two 2-year seven per cent Argentine Government treasury gold and notes to the amount of \$50,000,000. This is the first financing of Argentine bonds in New York for five years and is expected to help restore exchange and stimulate trade.

£50,000 FIRE.

NOTTINGHAM SOAP WORKS BLAZE.

London, September 27.

Over £50,000 damage was done by fire at a soap works in Nottingham. Many hands have been rendered temporarily idle.

NOT A PARTY MATTER.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS AND THE PEACE TREATIES.

Washington, September 27.

A conference of Democratic senators has decided that the peace treaties are not matters for party action. Individual senators are free to follow their own judgment in voting for ratification.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

MEASURE TO FACILITATE REPARATION PAYMENT.

Paris, September 27.

In order to facilitate payment of reparation for war losses a loan of three milliard francs is being issued on October 27 divided into 6,000,000 bonds of 500 francs each with interest at six per cent tax free. The bonds will participate in four drawings annually.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/10 5/8
To-day's opening rate 2/10 5/8

A PRUNED P.N.

INGENIOUS DEFENCE
SUCCEEDS.

DEFENDANT WINS BY A STROKE.

Because it was proved that the document on which he sued had been mutilated, an Indian moneylender who sought to recover \$200 from a Chinese under a promissory note at the Summary Court to-day lost his case.

Mr. C. H. Lyson who appeared for the defendant, Tsui Ping Hun, indicated at the outset that the defence would be that the defendant signed the note merely as a witness and that the word "witness" had been cut off the bottom of the document.

Represented by Mr. Leo Longinotto, the plaintiff gave evidence that he lent the money to two men one of whom was the defendant.

Mr. Lyson pointed out to the Puisse Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) that the defendant's signature was "perilously near the edge of the paper." He declared that the note bore signs of having been cut down and drew attention to the big space between the two signatures. That, he claimed, indicated that the men were not signing the note in the same capacity. The defendant had told him nothing about the appearance of the paper until last Friday when he had an opportunity of looking at it in Court. A bit of defendant's signature had obviously been torn off.

His Honour: The point is whether the whole stroke is there or not.

Mr. Longinotto suggested that the paper used for the note might have been torn off another document. The stroke at the bottom might have been part of the writing on a larger document from which a "clean" portion was torn off to write the note on.

His Honour: You mean that from motives of economy they might have used the one clean space on another piece of paper.

Mr. Longinotto: Yes—probably it was the only piece they had.

His Honour: I am not sure that I agree.

Mr. Longinotto: What is there that could be at the bottom of the signature?

His Honour: The word "witness." At the Judge's suggestion the plaintiff was shown the stroke but after scrutinizing it carefully through His Honour's magnifying glass he declared that he could not see anything.

An Indian witness who was present at the transaction was called by Mr. Longinotto and questioned about the appearance of the note. He knew that it was written on white paper but was unable to recall anything about the size of it.

Another Indian was handed a sheet of foolscap by Mr. Longinotto and instructed to tear from it a piece identical in size with the note he said he saw the defendant sign. He tore off a piece which was nearly the same size as the note. He said that when he saw it signed the note had two clean cut edges (the actual note had only one).

A third witness call stated that he was present when the defendant offered the plaintiff \$50 in settlement of the action. The defendant said: "I pay you \$50, you doing with me settle."

The defendant gave evidence denying that he borrowed the money and said that he merely signed the paper as a witness to the transaction. A friend of his was the actual borrower and he asserted that the word "witness" which originally appeared after his signature had been torn off the note.

Mr. Longinotto admitted that the defence was an ingenious one but urged that the plaintiff's case had not been disproved. He pointed out that the final stroke on the paper was much fainter than the rest of the writing and might belong to anything written below the lower edge of the paper on the document from which he suggested that the paper had been torn.

His Honour intimated, however, that he found it as a fact that the piece of paper had been reduced in size and that the stroke made by the defendant in his signature had been cut off.

Judgment was given for the defendant with costs.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Distinctive Footwear

Two New Features:—

"No. 2417" High Grade Patent Leather Pumps, superior quality and best finish throughout \$14.50 pair.

"No. 4005" High Grade Patent Leather Dress-Oxford Shoes, Lace Fronts, no Toe-caps, light Soles & Heels \$14.50 pair.

All styles of Gent's Boots & Shoes in stock.

MACKINTOSH & Co., Ltd.
16 DES VOEUX ROAD.
PHONE 29.

HAVE ALL YOUR
PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED
QUICKLY AND ACCURATELY

WITH
DRUGS OF THE BEST QUALITY

AT
THE PHARMACY

PLITCHER & CO., LTD., 21, QUEEN'S ROAD.
AND REMEMBER YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS ARE
DISPENSED PERSONALLY

BY
FULLY QUALIFIED EUROPEAN CHEMISTS.

DANIEL CRAWFORD'S
FINEST VERY OLD

RED STAR

SCOTCH WHISKY

DISTILLED IN SCOTLAND AND ONLY GENUINE WHEN SIGNED

Daniel Crawford & Son Ltd.
Glasgow.

O. P. Goetz Cameras, Lenses, Films, Filmpacks,
Binoculars, Fox Typewriters and 7 lbs Portables.
INSPECTION AT A. TACK & CO.

HALL, LAW & CO., Sole Agents
4, Lee Yuen Street East. Phone 3217.

LIQUEUR D'ANIS
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TONIQUE RAFFRAICHISSANT.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL TEL. 75.

IZAL

NOTICES.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on
THURSDAY, Sept. 29, 1921,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at No. 41, B Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture.Comprising:—
Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs,
Carpet, Teak sideboard with bevelled
mirror, dining wagon, dining table,
chairs, teak bedstead, chest-of-drawers,
double wardrobe with bevelled glass,
toilet table, marble top washstand, etc.Also
A few pieces of Blackwood-ware.
On view from Wednesday, the 28th
September.Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 23, 1921.on
FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 1921
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Large Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture.Comprising:—
Teak hatstand, teak chairs, dinner
wagon, sideboard with bevelled mirror,
ice chest, round and square tables,
etc., etc.Double iron bedstead, Teak bedsteads,
double and single wardrobes, dressing
tables with bevelled mirrors, chest-of-
drawers, washstands, toilet crockery,
etc., etc.Also
A few pieces of Canton Blackwood-ware
and
1 Cottage Piano by "Collard &
Collard".
2 Bicycles.
1 Motor Bicycle.On view from Thursday, the 29th
September.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 26, 1921.FARES FOR PUBLIC
VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria, with two Bearers.
Quarter hour.....10 cents
Half hour.....20
One hour.....35
Two hours.....70
Three hours.....105
Six hours.....210
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....\$1.00If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 5
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.
Hour.....0.60 cents
Three hours.....1.80
Six hours.....3.60
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....2.00III.—In the Hill District.
With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour.....\$0.15 \$0.20
Half hour.....0.30 0.40
One hour.....0.50 0.80
Two hours.....1.00 1.60
Three hours.....1.50 2.40
Six hours.....3.00 4.80
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....5.00 8.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged
in Victoria.Ten minutes.....5 cents
Quarter hour.....10
Half hour.....15
One hour.....20
Every subsequent hour.....20Note.—If the ricksha be engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be
discharged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be
discharged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.II.—In Kowloon.
Quarter hour.....5 cents
Half hour.....10
Hour.....20
Every subsequent hour.....10III.—Taipei Road.
Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour, or part
of an hour if the ricksha be engaged
for the journey to take longer
than:—4th mile.....75 cents 1 hour.
single.....1.00 1.50 hours.
return.....1.50 2.00 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile.....1.00 1.50 hours.
single.....1.50 2.00 hours.
return.....2.00 2.50 hours.Beyond 6th to 8th mile.....1.50 2.00 hours.
single.....2.00 2.50 hours.
return.....2.50 3.00 hours.Beyond 8th to 10th mile.....2.00 2.50 hours.
single.....2.50 3.00 hours.
return.....3.00 3.50 hours.Beyond 10th to 12th mile.....2.50 3.00 hours.
single.....3.00 3.50 hours.
return.....3.50 4.00 hours.Beyond 12th to 14th mile.....3.00 3.50 hours.
single.....3.50 4.00 hours.
return.....4.00 4.50 hours.Beyond 14th to 16th mile.....3.50 4.00 hours.
single.....4.00 4.50 hours.
return.....4.50 5.00 hours.

INTIMATIONS

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
BE WITHOUT THEM.JUST received a large Consignment
of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestible
food for infants which keeps good in
quality during hot weather (2) LACTO-
TOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the
foods of Infants and Dyspeptics (3)
MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTI-
CIDE the Best Fluid for destroying
Flies, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all
other Insect Pests in Summer days, and
(4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN
FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA
SOAPS for keeping everything clean in
Houses.PRICES are Very Moderate. In-
spection and Enquiries are cordially
invited.SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China
No. 7 & 9, Cross Street, Central, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 20.

理代泰豐

FOR SALE

COLLECTION OF
YATES'

Garden Seeds.

In tins containing enough Seeds to
plant a moderate sized garden,
at \$6 per tin.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 18, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.
MADE TO ORDER.OBERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 49.
Hongkong, March 20, 1924.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Successor to
the late SIEN TING,
14, d'Almeida Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

CONSULTATION FREE.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3Sole Agents: Messrs. J. H. O'NEILL & CO.,
11, Cross Street, Central, Hongkong.Sole Agents: Messrs. J. H. O'NEILL & CO.,
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11, Cross Street, Central, Hongkong.Sole Agents: Messrs. J. H. O'NEILL & CO.,
11, Cross Street, Central, Hongkong.The
"Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarettes
MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Mag-
nums is the same bright
Virginia tobacco found in
ordinary Three Castles.The difference in size
makes the Magnums a fuller,
richer cigarette
while retaining
all the mild flavor
of the smaller
cigarette.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Bauer's Service to the China Mail.)

NEW YORK OUTRAGE.

New York, September 27th.
A daring outrage was perpetrated in
broad daylight, when at the crowded
Grand Central station three bandits,
armed with lead-pipes and revolvers, at-
tempted to snatch a handbag from a
railroad cashier containing thousands of
dollars. Firing eighteen shots they ter-
rified the travellers who scrambled to
safety, but the robbers were frustrated
owing to timely police reinforcements.

RUSSIA'S STARVING CHILDREN.

Riga, September 27th.
The Americans have organized 120
kitchens in Petrograd, which are produc-
ing 60,000 loaves of bread daily for the
starving children.
The Americans were compelled to re-
duce the rations, as the children who
had not seen white bread for years so
voraciously devoured the bread that they
became ill.SOVIET PROPAGANDA IN THE
EAST.London, September 27th.
Soviet propaganda in the Orient, under
the supervision of Stalin, head of the
Nationalities Department, comes imme-
diately after Lenin and Trotsky in the
Soviet hierarchy. Stalin really dominates
Soviet foreign policy, the basic prin-
ciple of which is the federation of
autonomous national soviet states extend-
ing beyond the former Russian Empire into
Afghanistan, Persia, Bokhara, Armenia
and Anatolia.

ECONOMIC WEAPON.

Geneva, September 27th.
The Assembly is now discussing the
economic weapon as the means of enforc-
ing respect for the League's decisions.
The Committee's report proposes that
the League Council should summon the
parties accused of the infringement of the
League Covenant to deliver judgment
after hearing both sides. All States
should be placed on an equal footing in
regard to the enforcement of penalties,
if the parties were unable to agree within
a stipulated time.

ANATOLIAN WAR.

London, September 27th.
Widespread concern has been aroused
at the prospect of the continuation of
protracted hostilities in Western
Anatolia.
The Great Powers are too exhausted
to intervene, and have left the Greeks
and the Turks to fight it out for the
ownership of Asia Minor, but as a state-
mate has arisen this policy is now bank-
rupt.It is pointed out that mediation by
the Powers is essential, if Turkey and
Greece are to be saved from financial
ruin.
The Greeks have destroyed the Anatolian
villages in their retreat from Amur.

MODERN ANCHORITE.

MAN WHO HAD NEVER SEEN
A WOMAN.Poetry and romance have always
been fond of imagining what sort of
creature a woman would be who had
never seen a man. Occasionally, and
with conspicuously less charm, they
labour at the character of a man who
has never met a woman. When
Dryden undertook to "recondition"
"The Tempest" for the Restoration
stage he felt it his duty to set off
Miranda, the maid unaware of man,
with a boy unaware of woman, who
is a most unpleasant person. The
enterprise of America has now
provided us with a case of masculine
ignorance in real life. The gentleman
is not precisely in his first youth, for
he had attained the discreet age of
thirty-three before his eyes beheld a
specimen of the other sex. But this
maturity may give him a richer
psychological interest. He reached
his distinguished position in what we
may call the classic way. We must,
indeed, pay our modest tribute to the
fidelity with which all concerned
have made his story agree with
the great principles of popular
fiction and drama. His father married
an actress, the actress ran away with
another man, and "about the same
time the father proclaimed himself a
convert in prayer meeting." After
which Mr. Gillis senior removed him-
self and his baby son to a ranch in
Western Nebraska, forty miles from a
railway. There the boy was taught
that "a devil-lives on every street
corner" and that he must
"avoid all sinful men." To make
sure that he did avoid them, the
father conducted all his business
on the land of neighbouring farmers,
and thus prevented any "hints of
worldly civilisation" from reaching
his son's ears. There came a time,
though not till he was eighty-eight,
when the father died. His son, having
reached the age of thirty-three, made
his first journey to a town. This
gave him, he testifies, the first sight
he remembers of a railway train a
tramcar, a newspaper, and a magazine.
What he thought of these fine
fruits of civilisation is not recorded,
but we know what the first effect
of the other sex was. He saw a woman,

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

If you are subject to attacks of diarrhoea
keep absolutely quiet for a
few days, rest in bed if possible, be care-
ful of your diet and take Chamberlain's
Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. This
medicine has cured cases of chronic
diarrhoea that physicians have failed
on, and it will cure yours. For sale by
all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SURPRISE FOR WIFE.

VISITED DIVORCE COURT AND
SAW HUSBAND IN A CASE.A dramatic surprise which awaited
a woman who walked into a divorce
court was described before Sir Henry
Duke when Mrs. Margaret B. Speak-
man petitioned for a divorce from her
husband, Mr. Edward Murray Speak-
man, an engineer.Telling of her previous visit to the
court, Mrs. Speakman said she had a
shock one day in attending the
Divorce Court. She heard her hus-
band give evidence in a case of Dunn
against Dunn, and also heard a
woman witness say that she was
living with Mr. Speakman at an
address at Harewood-place, Hanover-
square, W. That was the first time
Mrs. Speakman had any idea that her
husband had been unfaithful to her.Mrs. Speakman went on to say that
her husband joined the Royal Air
Force on the outbreak of war, and in
1916 was seconded for service to
Messrs. Vickers as an engineer. She
had associated his prolonged dis-
appearances with drink. In April
1919 he said he was going abroad on
business. He had never been back
to her.A caretaker of flats at Harewood-
place gave evidence that Mr. Speak-
man furnished a flat and brought a
woman there who passed as Mrs.
Speakman, but was not the petitioner.Mrs. Speakman having recognised a
photograph of her husband and iden-
tified his handwriting in two
autographed novels found at his flat,
Sir Henry Duke granted a decree nisi.and "his first act afterwards was to
visit a barber and have his hair cut
and his face shaved." The sternest
Puritan can hardly contend that this
proves the demoralising effect
of female influence, for was
it not the outward and
visible sign of Puritanism to go
shaven and shorn? The future policy
of Mr. Gillis junior perhaps suggests
more grounds of anxiety, for he has
bought one suit of clothes and two
ties to say nothing of a tube of tooth-
paste. He has let it be known also
that he intends, before returning to
his ranch, to take a course
of agriculture and a wife.Whether the news has at-
tracted a stream of female immigra-
tion to Nebraska we are not informed,
but we may express a sympathetic
hope that the remainder of Mr.
Gillis's career will follow as faithfully
as the first part the good old
principles of melodrama. For, ob-
viously, it ought to end in perfect
conjugal bliss.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
No. 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

HONGKONG HOTEL
(Hongkong)REPULSE BAY HOTEL
(Repulse Bay)PENINSULA HOTEL
(Kowloon)
(projected)

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

TOWN GARAGE & SHOW ROOMS
(Pedder Street)

RUSSELL STREET GARAGE

REPULSE BAY GARAGE

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.(Two minutes from
Star Ferry) PALACE HOTEL KOWLOONRecently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to—
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Address: "PALACE."

J. H. O'NEILL, Proprietor.

HOTEL "ASIA"

WEST BUND, CANTON.

Leading Hotel in South China.

First class Accommodation. Electric Lights, Fans and
Elevators. Roof Garden. Hairdressing Saloon.

Splendid Views of City and Pearl River.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

Under the Management of the
SUN CO., LTD, CANTON.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION
11, ELIZABETH STREET, Kowloon. Electric
Lifts, Fans and Lighting. European
Baths and Sanitary Fixings. Hot and Cold
Water. Steam Heating. Best of Food and
Service.
Telephone 272. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUTON
15, Morrison Hill Road

£28,600-A-YEAR MEN.

CITY RETORT TO SIR ROBERT
HORNE.Sir Robert Horne's comparisons in
the House of Commons of the salaries
of City business managers with those
of the heads of Government Depart-
ments created a mild stir in the City.
Sir Robert said that the £3,000-a-
year heads of Government Depart-
ments had "anxieties and responsi-
bilities quite as great as those of the
general manager of any of the biggest
undertakings in the country." He
also pointed out that the general
managers of insurance companies
received on an average £3,600."What Sir Robert Horne appears
to forget," said one of the £28,600-a-
year insurance managers to a reporter,
"is that the City man
usually makes the money first. If
his firm lost money instead of mak-
ing it he would not remain general
manager for long. A City man's
salary depends largely on the profits
of his firm. If any Government
manager could be found to make the
Post Office and the telephone service
show a handsome profit, then no
one would grudge him a salary in
proportion to his money-making
capacity. If Government managers
could be found who would contribute
to the reduction of the £6-in-the-
pound income tax they would be
various associations."

LOVE FOR A DOG.

MAN WHO EXPECTED TO
MEET ITS SOUL."He was very much upset because
at my wish he had had one of his dogs
destroyed," said the widow, giving
evidence at Scarborough on William
Avis, 66, a retired stationer, who
hanged himself in his bedroom at
Brankburn-road."He loved the dog dearly," Mrs.
Avis continued. "He worshipped
it almost. He thought it had a
soul, and he used to say: 'How can I
meet that dog at any time? It
preyed upon my mind.'"The Coroner: He was terrified to
give an account to the dog's soul of
what he had done to the dog on
earth.Mrs. Avis agreed and said he cared
more for the dog than he did for her.
A verdict of Suicide while of Un-
sound Mind was returned.submitted to the City managers'
salary."In connection with the reduction
of Civil Service bonuses the taxpayer
should remember that under the
revised rates of pay Civil Servants
for the next 3 years draw increment
at the rate of year and a half increment
instead of the yearly amount. This
was made the subject of an agree-
ment between the Treasury and the
various associations.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.

Coal Contractors
General Brokers.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned)

ON

THURSDAY,

September 23, 1921, commencing at 5 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Collection of

BRITISH FOREIGN STAMPS,

about 250 lots,

including over 500 British Colonial, and new water-mark, many unused.

No Reserve.

On view and Catalogues issued from the 19th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 19, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

FRIDAY,

September 30, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Chinese Porcelains and Red Lacquer Ware.

Including a variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases and Jars, Wall Plates, Table Screens, Blue and White Vases, Insect burners, Old Bronzes and Brass Figures and Vases, Kakemonos, Lacquered Cabinets, Chairs, Screens, Tables, Ivory Ware, Jade, Agate and Crystal Ornaments, Mandarin Pieces.

Also many Green Jade Ornaments, Beads Hand Bags, Embroidered Bags, Amber Necklaces, Golden Breast Pins, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Bracelets, Brooches, etc., etc.

The above stock recently arrived from the North and includes pieces from the Ming, Kungchi, Kienlung and Tzongkong Periods.

The bulk of which will be sold without reserve.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from the 23rd and morning of sale.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 23, 1921.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY has been acquired, as from July 7th, 1921, by the undersigned with all rights and titles, and will hereafter be published by them. No claims against the Hongkong Dollar Directory incurred prior to this date will be admitted by the undersigned.

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.

5, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, July 7, 1921.

FOR SALE.

New and Used.

HARDLEY DAVIDSON'S.

INDIANS.

HENDERSON'S.

WOLFE.

and SMITH.

MOTOR CYCLES.

REEVES & CO.,

106-114, Woo-Sang Street,

Kowloon

MARTIN'S

APOLASTEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all Venereal Diseases.

It is the only medicine that cures the disease in the blood, and drives out the poison from the system.

It is the only medicine that cures the disease in the blood, and drives out the poison from the system.

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INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on THURSDAY, 29th inst. at THE HELENA MAY INSTITUTE, at 5.30 p.m.

Business: To pass the Rules and report progress.

Hongkong, September 24, 1921.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

OWING to the inability of the SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR to supply Time Subscription Grifts, it is proposed to procure a further batch of Larsen Grifts on the same terms as before. Lists are posted at the Hongkong Club, Racecourse and Jockey Club Stables and members desiring to subscribe are requested to put their names down by FRIDAY, September 30th.

It has been decided to term the batch already arrived "Subscription Grifts A" and the new batch now being subscribed for "Subscription Grifts B".

There will be a certain number of races for the two classes separately according to the number of ponies in each class, as well as races for the row classes combined.

H. BIRKETT,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, September 25, 1921.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 20, Des Voeux Road, on FRIDAY, September 30th instant at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th of September both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LA PRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, September 9, 1921.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 8th October, 1921, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interim Dividend can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 11th October next.

By Order of the Board,

R. M. DYER,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 17, 1921.

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 8th day of October, 1921, at NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1921.

The TRANSFER-BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th October, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order,

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

Hongkong, September 23, 1921.

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

THE INTERPORT POLO MATCH against Shanghai, will take place on the Club's ground at Causeway Bay, on MONDAY, October 10th, at 4.30 p.m.

The Public are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, September 24, 1921.

SAFE, Sure and Guaranteed cure for Leprosy, Leucoderma, Patches, Marks, Eruptions, Eczema, etc. in four weeks. Patients willing to be treated by Post, are requested to write, Rs. 7/8 (Ten shillings) per week. Full particulars Free under cover. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, (C.M.) Calcutta, (India).

By Order,

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

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By Order,

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

Hongkong, September 23, 1921.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.

51. PREPAID.

Every additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED.—YOUNG CHINESE, with many years' experience in BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE, and general office work, open for immediate engagement. Will ask for a reasonable salary. Please apply Box 1257, c/o "China Mail."

TO MOTOR CAR OWNERS.

Closed Boxes for Cars. TO LET \$15. per month. Special attention given to Cars stored. Apply East Point Garage, Telephone 3422, East Point.

TO LET.

10 LET.—GODOWN at Yau-mai. For particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

New York, September 27th.

The New York Times' Washington correspondent states that President Harding has informed the Republican Senators of his view that the vote on Senator Borah's bill, restoring the law exempting American coasting vessels from payment of tolls in the Panama Canal, should be delayed until after the Washington Conference, as he fears that the repeal of the Panama Tolls Act, if accomplished by an Act of Congress, would introduce another disputable issue into the conference and influence the attitude of the British delegates.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN.

London, September 24th.

The Leaflet wireless station in Oxfordshire, which is the British end of the Imperial wireless chain, has been thoroughly tested and found to be entirely satisfactory. It will begin its regular work on October 1st.

The Cairo station, the next link in the chain, will be completed before the end of the year.

It is intended to push on the Imperial wireless scheme as quickly as possible. Exports are expected to produce plans of other stations in November. When these are approved, orders for eight or ten stations will be placed without further delay.

Probably over £200,000 will be spent on the engineering plant in this connection in the next financial year, mostly in Great Britain, and this will help in relieving unemployment.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

Paris, September 27th.

In order to facilitate payment of reparation for war losses, a loan of three milliard francs is being issued on October 27th, which will be divided into six million bonds of five hundred francs each. The interest is 6 per cent. and is tax free. The bonds will participate in four drawings annually.

MEXICAN OIL LANDS.

Mexico City, September 27th.

An important decision affecting ownership of Mexican oilfields has been given in the Supreme Court in an injunction suit brought by the Texas Oil Company in regard to oil lands it held before May 1st, 1917.

The company pleaded that if the Government, under Article XXVII of the Constitution, denounced the Company's rights to these lands it would be violating Article XIV., which provides that no law can be made retrospective.

The Court's decision definitely establishes that Article XXVII is not retrospective, as far as concerns property acquired for oil exploration or exploitation prior to the present Constitution becoming effective.

The Judge, Senor Moreno, reading the decision, said that this should establish the principle of law, on which other pending injunction suits should be adjudicated.

ARMS FOR IRELAND.

London, September 27th.

Sir James Craig told the Ulster Parliament, yesterday, that the Government had information that large quantities of arms and ammunition had been brought to Ireland during the past two months by Sinn Fein gunmen, and Sinn Feiners were constantly drilling.

New York, September 27th.

George Burke, a commission dealer in arms and ammunition, has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to furnish British subjects in Ireland with arms and munitions for use against the British Empire.

It is alleged that Burke was implicated in the purchase and shipment of machine guns and ammunition seized in New York in June last aboard a steamer east-bound, which was believed to be destined for Ireland.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

New York, September 27th.

The New York Times' Washington correspondent states that the Administration hopes that the Conference will agree to measures providing general agreements to replace the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and agreements between Japan and Western Powers affecting China.

The Administration's idea is to arrange for virtually identical treaties between China and each of the Powers, defining exactly the limits of the rightful claims of the foreign Powers, so that the post-Conference era may start with a clean sheet, and with all the Powers subscribing to the principle of the "open door" and "equal commercial" and industrial opportunities.

KINDLY MURDERERS.

CRIME EXPERTS SIDELIGHTS ON SCAFFOLD.

"But for the grace of God, criminals in the mass are you and I."

This rather disconcerting statement is made by Sir Basil Thomson, K.C.B., who, as Assistant Commissioner of the C.I.D., should know as much about criminals as anybody—in an interesting article, "Sidelights on Crime, in the World's Work."

Most criminals, says the authority, are just men who have gone wrong. This applies particularly to murderers, who are not criminals at all in the sense of being dangerous persons, "but accidental" offenders who have yielded to a sudden impulse or have collapsed under the influence of heavy drinking.

"With very rare exceptions," adds Sir Basil, "the condemned murderer wins the pity and liking of all who have to do with him during the short period between his conviction and his execution."

NOT TO GIVE TROUBLE.

"I remember one who had committed a peculiarly brutal crime under the influence of drink, who was the mildest and most inoffensive man in the prison. He had killed his wife with a shoemaker's rasp and then got into bed with the corpse. He was sober enough to go downstairs and cook his breakfast and to wander out for some hours before he decided to give himself up to the police."

"All he seemed to think about his conviction was how to give as little trouble as possible. He was invariably cheerful, and if he did not sleep well it was because, as he said, he did not like to think that while he slept the two warders would have to remain awake."

It happened that the day fixed for his execution was that on which a Royal Princess was to open a public building in the town. There is nothing drearier than the dawn of a morning in a prison when an execution is to take place, but this morning was the dreariest I remember.

Guaranteed free from Anthrax British made Shaving Brushes.

A fine assortment just received.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

(Established 1841.)

Hongkong Dispensary,

PHONE No. 16.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
NEW GOODS

FOR THE
COMING SEASON

DRESS MATERIALS

FOR
FROCKS—CLOAKS—or—COSTUMES.

LADIES' ART. SILK JUMPERS
WOOLLEN GOLF COATS
AND

SILK AND NET BLOUSES.

WHITE BUCKSKIN BROGUES
GREY SUEDE BROGUES.

BRITISH PRODUCTION.

We Specialize in

Social and Business Stationery,
Loose Leaf Binders and Books,
Novelties for the Home and Office,
Dennison's Xmas Decorations.

INSPECTION SOLICITED

DER A. WING & CO.

60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

BIRTH.

SURIDGE.—On September 26, 1921, at San Francisco, California, to Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Surridge, a daughter. By Cable.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1921.

OF A CERTAIN CARTOON.

In a humorous periodical that is very popular in Paris, and has a wide circulation elsewhere, a paper that commands a political prestige something like that of *Punch*, there was published recently a cartoon in three panels. It is entitled "At a Boche Banquet," and depicts, with the caustic pencil of a clever artist, seven typical Germans, all with large beer mugs in their hands. One is standing; he is evidently the chairman. He calls (in panel number one) for "Three cheers for Germany, and gets a polite response, the expressions on the faces conveying a suggestion that the banquets are getting bored and would like to go home and sleep. In the second the toast is "Three cheers for the Kaiser," and the faces show no more animation than the little they did before. The third is "Three cheers for Lloyd George. Hup! Hup! Hup!" and all stand up and brandish their mugs and yell and show enthusiasm. The artist convinces his clients in that way that the British Premier is remarkably popular in Germany, the obvious intention being to make him unpopular in France. Now, what does this mean? The *China Mail*, which has not loved Mr. George since shortly after the armistice, considers that it means Upper Silesia chiefly, and in that case desires to say that Mr. George happens to be in the right

and that the French cartoonist is cruelly and wickedly in the wrong.

Other French papers have been publishing gibes to the effect that the British are now "siding with Germany," as against France, which is a false suggestion. It may take a long time to convince the French of it, but Mr. George, in the line he has been taking on the Upper Silesian question, has been France's very good friend, trying to save her from a grave mistake, the mistake that the Germans made when they took Alsace and Lorraine. Let us briefly review all that has led up to this French misunderstanding.

It was agreed that the principle of "self-determination" should be observed, and a plebiscite taken in Upper Silesia, to ascertain whether the population would vote for remaining in the German state or be transferred to Poland. Two districts in the south-east elected to be Polish, and although their wish has not been followed by any confirming agreement by the Allies, we may take it that so far as these districts are concerned, there need be no hitch between France and England. The same should apply in the case of the north-western parts which voted overwhelmingly for German allegiance, although the French do not like it. The bone of contention is the central part, the valuable industrial and mining part, which also went German—on a poll. The French quickly recovered from their consternation at this result, and being anxious that Germany should not have the wealth that this would involve (as a trade rival) or the iron and coal (as a possible future enemy) with Gallic quickness of wit they set out to show that the poll majority was not the thing to count. They pointed out that within some of these pro-German districts there are local majorities of pro-Poles, and that the principle of self-determination requires that these Polish enclaves should go to Poland. As this would

be impossible, without leaving the

country like a checker board of Polish and German pieces, it follows (according to the French view) that for the sake of the Polish patches the whole area should go to Poland (that is to say, anywhere but to Germany). In effect, they propose to save the principle by applying it to a minority against a majority. The "argument" is easily seen through, and Mr. George has turned it down. Italy agrees with him, and it is understood that America also is against France in this detail. Hence the "split" on the Supreme Council, and these bitter French comments on the British Premier. It should not be necessary to point out that the poll majority of the plebiscite is the thing to be loyally observed, if there be any regard at all for the principle that prompted the taking of the vote. After all, even if the voting had been more even, there would still be a certain preponderance in favour of those who desire to remain as they are, as against those who ask for change. The number expressing a desire to continue German being so very much greater than the number wishing to be under the Polish flag, makes the French argument look as flimsy as those used in the fable by the wolf that wished to eat the lamb. The motive protrudes. It is patently like the motive that made Germany perpetrate the criminal folly of 1871, of robbing France of Alsace and Lorraine, and the incident that France does not propose to take Upper Silesia to herself, but to give it to Poland, makes no difference so far as the motive is concerned. In 1871 and in 1921 we see the same motive and the same crime, the furtherance of one's own supposed material interests at the expense of wounding the feelings of large communities. It did not pay France in the long run. It will not pay France to do the like. Mr. George has said so. Mr. George is acting in accordance with that opinion. Hence these venomous attacks on him by the French journalists. We should be very patient with them. They are "off the handle."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

One imported case of paratyphoid fever, British, was notified yesterday.

The space reserved for the best disinfectant in the Colony has been claimed by "Lal."

Messrs Lammert Bros. will auction a quantity of household furniture to-morrow afternoon.

The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., advertises that from October 1 the building now known as Hotel Mansions will be known as Union Building.

Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are reminded by an advertisement in this issue that the final call of £35 per share is payable on October 1.

Fatshan, near the junction of the North and West rivers, one of the most densely populated cities in Kwangtung is likely, the *Canton Times* says, to be granted a municipal Government.

According to the *Canton Times*, reports from Nanning indicate that Lungchow, an important place to the west of the Kwangsi town of Lungchow was captured by Cantonese troops on September 22.

Possession of 27,000 dutiable cigarettes and 27 bottles of dutiable brandy was alleged against a Chinese shopkeeper who was presented at the Police Court to-day. The defendant was remanded on \$1,000 bail.

For the theft of a quantity of cured leather from the s.s. "Chung-sang," a Chinese was sentenced by Magistrate Orme this morning to four months' hard labour. The police said that thefts from ships by cargo coolies were becoming very frequent lately, and pressed for a heavy penalty.

A Finn named Armas Longstrom, convicted by Magistrate Orme this morning of having stolen away from Shanghai by the French s.s. "Buguese," was sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment. Inspector Spear of the Water Police, said that the accused would be sent back to Shanghai.

Engaged in loading a truck on the Praya Kennedy Town yesterday afternoon, a Chinese for over-balanced and fell striking his head violently against one of the wheels. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the Government Civil Hospital, where he is now receiving medical attention. The lad is not in danger of losing his life.

SPECIAL CABLE.

SHANGHAI JAIL BREAKERS.

BOTH CAUGHT.

(China Mail Special.)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 28. —Anno Norman, the American jail breaker, was captured yesterday in a house in Haskell Road, Shanghai, occupied previously by Vera Pohlman, a Russian woman who is in custody on a charge of aiding the jail breakers. The police discovered Norman hiding in a sideboard. The Pohlman case was again adjourned yesterday, after Muncie gave evidence as to the escape.

SHIPOWNER'S LIABILITIES.

ANOTHER OPIUM CASE.

Messrs P. A. Lapicque and Company, owners of the s.s. "Hanoi," were this morning charged before Magistrate Orme with having allowed the vessel to be used for the transportation of illicit opium.

Revenue officers searched the ship on her arrival in port last week and seized 1,000 taels of raw, and 4994 taels of prepared non-Government opium which were concealed under the coal in the bunkers, in the engine-room and in the stokehold. A representative of the Company told the Magistrate that the "Hanoi" was out of port at present, and would not be back until Monday, and asked for a remand. The hearing of the case was fixed for Wednesday next.

KINEMA NOTES.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

Four of the most outstanding films that have come to Hongkong are to be screened at the Kowloon theatre this week. Tonight's big feature is the D. W. Griffith masterpiece "The Idol Dancer," and that will give place to-morrow evening to Marshall Neilan's uproarious comedy "Don't Ever Marry." "Trumpet Island," a truly remarkable Vitaphone production, will go on to the bill for Friday and the management will wind up their four days' "big picture" season on Saturday with Hepworth's notable comedy "Once aboard the Lugger."

CITY HALL CONCERT.

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON'S PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of the third concert to be given in the Chamber of Commerce Hall to-morrow afternoon by Miss Anna El-Tour, Mr. Leo Podolsky, and Miss Vera Mirova, kindly assisted by Harry Ore, Mr. Van Tack, and Mr. Gonzalez.

Romance Tchaikovsky
At the Convent Borodine
Prelude Rachmaninoff
Fantaisie Scriabine
Leo Podolsky.
Oriental C. Cui
Vera Mirova.
(Violin obligato: Mr. Van Tack.)
A Persian Song Rubinstein
A Hebrew Song Rimsky-Korsakoff
The North Star Grieg
A Russian Folk Song Dargomizsky
Over the Don Mccossorgsky
Mushrooms
Anna El-Tour.
Caricature of a Russian Dance (A Popular Melody)
Interval.

The First M-ring
With a Water-Lily Grieg
The Way of the World
Anna El-Tour.
Vera Mirova.
Romance et Variations, (On an old Norwegian ballad), (For two pianos, Grieg.
Leo Podolsky—HARRY ORE.
Scotch Song, "You are the lad of my heart" Beethoven.
"Come fill"
"Where got ye that"
"My dream"
ANNA EL-TOUR, LEO PODOLSKY,
MR. VAN TACK, MR. GONZALEZ.
Humoresque Dvorak.
VERA MIROVA.
(Violin obligato: Mr. Van Tack.)
Steinway Grand and Moryrie Grand,
supplied by Messrs. Moryrie & Co.

At the date of this Treaty of Peking of 1887, the water-boundary between Macao and the Chinese territory known as Lappa Island, lying opposite to it, was not an acute issue—if it were an issue at all—because (a) the Portuguese authorities at the time had a more or less correct "comprehension of the right, duties and obligations of nations in their relations to each other" in the matter of a river-boundary, such as that existing between Macao and Lappa Island, i.e. the boundary line lies along the centre of the main channel; (b) it was only in 1909 that the Portuguese began dredging work with the view of making the Port of Macao available for the largest river-boats and ultimately overseas shipping; and (c) in 1887, the Portuguese had not yet contemplated the seizure of Lappa

because by their occasional use daily regularly is secured. They aid digestion, regulate the liver, prevent or relieve biliousness and sick headaches. They do the work of the stomach, and as nature.

It is a well-known fact that the Chinese people are very fond of the use of the medicine. It is a well-known fact that the Chinese people are very fond of the use of the medicine. It is a well-known fact that the Chinese people are very fond of the use of the medicine.

PINKETTES KEEP YOU WELL.

because by their occasional use daily regularly is secured. They aid digestion, regulate the liver, prevent or relieve biliousness and sick headaches. They do the work of the stomach, and as nature.

THE MACAO QUESTION.

A REPLY TO THE PORTUGUESE VERSION.

CANTON INFORMATION BUREAU.

Canton, Sept. 28. —A Hongkong paper has published what we take it is to be read as the official Portuguese version of the recent incident at Macao. The statement opens with the admission that "various incidents have occurred recently relating to the question of Portuguese and Chinese jurisdiction all of which have been determined with more or less difficulty by the authorities at Canton and Macao." We concur. But what follows in the Portuguese version is an obvious falsification of history. "These incidents or conflicts," it is said, "far from being due to a desire to enlarge Portuguese authority—a desire which does not exist—are rather due to a want of comprehension of the right, duties and obligations of nations in their relations to each other, on the part of subaltern or junior Chinese officials, who maintain a doubtful discipline amongst their subordinates."

A CONCLUSIVE ANSWER.

The conclusive answer to this attempt to find the cause for these "incidents or conflicts" in Chinese truculency rather than in the Portuguese desire to grab more Chinese territory, is to point out that whereas in 1848, the area of Macao was actually less than 3 square miles, it is to-day considerably more than 11 square miles and, if the Portuguese claim were allowed, it would exceed 50 sq. m.

As the Portuguese statement has plunged into history, and had history at that, it is necessary to rehearse the relevant historical facts involved in the case. The settlement of Macao originally comprised the tip of the tongue of land jutting out at the southern extremity of the West River delta, known as the District of Heung-Shan. The Portuguese were a first no more than squatters and, according to a well-known book of reference, they "first obtained a footing on a vacant lot near the shore under the pretext of drying wet cargo, and in 1557 were permitted by the Chinese Government, then under the Ming Dynasty, to erect factories on the payment of Tls. 20,000." Later the Portuguese made a new arrangement with the Manchu Government, which required them to pay an annual land tax of Tls. 500 and prohibited their movements beyond two barrier gates. These gates "were opened 6 times a month, when the Portuguese were supplied with rice and other necessities."

"A SCRAP OF PAPER."

The land tax of Tls. 500 was paid until 1848, when the Portuguese, taking advantage of the weakened state of China brought about by the first Opium War—violated the agreement, refused to pay the land tax and expelled the Chinese authorities. It was about this time that the "desire to enlarge Portuguese authority" found its first notable expression. The northern boundary of Macao, which then ran across the centre of the tongue of land, was pushed back to include the entire peninsula, right up to the barrier on the sandy isthmus connecting the settlement with the rest of the delta. This illegal state of things, created by the Portuguese, continued down to 1887 when the Protocol of Lisbon and the Treaty of Peking legalised the Portuguese occupation of Macao in return for the Portuguese undertaking to aid in suppressing the smuggling trade in opium—which, by the way, is still vigorous and flourishing in the settlement.

The Portuguese statement appears to invoke article 2 of the Treaty of Peking. The article stipulates that "Commissioners appointed by both Governments shall proceed to the delimitation of the boundaries (of Macao), which shall be determined by a special Convention; but so long as the delimitation of the boundaries is not concluded, everything in respect of them shall continue as at present without addition, diminution, or alteration by either of the parties."

LAPPA'S SPRING-WATERS.

At the date of this Treaty of Peking of 1887, the water-boundary between Macao and the Chinese territory known as Lappa Island, lying opposite to it, was not an acute issue—if it were an issue at all—because (a) the Portuguese authorities at the time had a more or less correct "comprehension of the right, duties and obligations of nations in their relations to each other" in the matter of a river-boundary, such as that existing between Macao and Lappa Island, i.e. the boundary line lies along the centre of the main channel; (b) it was only in 1909 that the Portuguese began dredging work with the view of making the Port of Macao available for the largest river-boats and ultimately overseas shipping; and (c) in 1887, the Portuguese had not yet contemplated the seizure of Lappa

because by their occasional use daily regularly is secured. They aid digestion, regulate the liver, prevent or relieve biliousness and sick headaches. They do the work of the stomach, and as nature.

Island for the twofold purpose of enclosing the port entirely by Portuguese territory and securing for Macao the best potable water in that section of the delta region. There is little doubt that the Lusitanians are thirsting for Lappa's spring-waters. But they are also wanted by the rightful and immemorial owners of the soil.

THE STATUS QUO OF 1887.

In these circumstances, the Portuguese statement wholly begs the question when it contends that, in view of the maintenance of the status quo of 1887 as stipulated by article 2 of the Treaty of Peking, "it follows that if the port of Macao was solely under Portuguese jurisdiction in 1887, China cannot exercise any authority in the waters of the port." The entire point at issue is what are "the waters of the port" of Macao. The historical evidence is completely against the present Portuguese contention that those waters included, in 1887, the Chinese side of the inlet separating Macao from Lappa Island. And even if the evidence—which is not the case—were less conclusive as to what were the "waters of the port" of Macao in 1887, the briefest consideration of the question, under the guidance of settled law, would show the status quo of 1887 to be precisely what is affirmed by the historical facts of the case. We cast this treatment of the issue into the form of a series of numbered statements:

1. It is to be noted that the inlet or waters between Macao and the Chinese island of Lappa were once exclusively Chinese.
2. Prior to 1848, the Portuguese occupied Macao as yearly tenants of the Chinese Government.
3. The refusal of the Portuguese to pay the annual land-rent of Tls. 500 rendered their occupation of Macao, from 1848 to 1887 tortious and illegal.
4. The Treaty of Peking legalised the Portuguese occupation of Macao in terms tantamount to a cession of the territory of the settlement as from the date of the Treaty.
5. While there was no general rule of International Law which could automatically fix the land frontier of Macao, there was, at the date of the Treaty of Peking (and it is still a rule of law), such a principle of the Law of Nations which determined the frontier line of two states bordering on an inlet, i.e. the middle of the river.
6. As Macao was legally ceded to the Portuguese by the Treaty of 1887, it necessarily follows that the boundary, line between it and the Chinese territory of Lappa Island then lay along the middle of the river separating the two.
7. Hence, the status quo of 1887 was that the "waters of the port" of Macao extended up to and not beyond the middle of the river, the waters on the Lappa side being entirely under Chinese jurisdiction. On this view, the case against the Portuguese contention is complete both in law and in fact.

As the recent incident at Macao is admittedly the direct outcome of the Portuguese attempt to extend the "waters of the port" right up to the Lappa side of the inlet, it is clear that the Portuguese are and must be in the wrong and wholly responsible for the origin and consequences of the incident.

ANOTHER "SCRAP OF PAPER."

It is unnecessary to go afresh into the particular facts of the incident, except to state that—besides being due generally to the persistent violation of the Treaty of 1887 on the part of the Portuguese—it was specifically provoked by another characteristic Portuguese violation of a written agreement made between the Canton and Macao authorities last year as a *modus vivendi* pending the final settlement of the matter. It is one of the terms of the agreement that the Portuguese shall not interfere with Chinese fishing-boats which may be beached for cleaning or repairs near Ngan Hang, a purely Chinese village on the exclusively Chinese territory of Lappa Island. In violation of what may be justly described as a provision which sums up, in a single brief clause of an agreement, years of Portuguese truculency and Chinese philosophic submissiveness, the Macao harbour master has stationed a launch near Ngan Hang in order to compel Chinese fishing-boats to go to the Macao side of the river or to take out licences issued by him. There are, however, limits even to the yielding tolerance of the Chinese with their inherited belief in compromise as an expression of the saving grace of common sense. Hence, the recent incident.

"MONTE CARLO OF THE ORIENT."

The language of the Portuguese communiqué compels us to make a necessary reference to Macao as a centre of pernicious human activities which no government, definable as civilized, ought to tolerate, far less legalise. Some years ago it was the centre of the slave trade in the Far East. To-day it is one large opium den, and gambling "hall," and something more which we must refrain from specifying.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOW MANY FEEL THIS WAY?

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Sir.—Ref. your remark to my letter of yesterday—"Do I know that the War is over?" I reply that I am aware that it has been so declared. But that doesn't make any difference to the fact that there are Germans still on the Earth! neither does it alter our deep regard for them. What of the cry "Lest we forget"? I'm inclined to think that many have forgotten already; before the Blood has hardly ceased to drip from the sword. There are Germans on the Earth even though the War is over, and very soon they will be all over the Earth again, practising again their shiny ways, propaganda and spying, preparing again to have another bid for world supremacy and domination by the right of might, the rule of the sword. That is, of course, if we let them! They've started already. Now's the time to stop them—not after they get a hold on certain influential Sections of the nations by means of finance. For the love of all we hold sacred, let us who call ourselves men be true to the memory of the murdered innocents, and for ever exclude from our Society the murderers.

Yours,

PATRIOT.

Hongkong, September 28, 1921.

A COOL COSTUME.

BRAZEN BATHER ADVERTISES AQUATICS.

A really sensible garment for summer wear was displayed in the streets of Hongkong this morning. It really ought to have caused a riot or a scandal, at the very least it should have been sufficient to have roused a policeman to activity and a sense of his responsibilities as a guardian of public property and morals. It didn't. Hongkong even on a cool day couldn't be so energetic. The cause of all this suppressed excitement was a small youth. He was wearing the garment and strolled along looking as nonchalant as possible. That was all assumed. Really he was very ill at ease. He shrank from all this publicity with the true modesty of youth which is doing something unusual. It was obvious that the searching glance pierced him deeply, nor was the scorn of the daintily clad damsel against whom he nearly brushed lost upon him. And who wouldn't have felt uncomfortable in similar circumstances. To begin with his raiment was hardly suitable for this cool weather. Furthermore it didn't fit him everywhere. For those who are looking for something of this sort it may be stated that it was of the one piece variety, cunningly fashioned of some clinging material, hanging from the neck and reaching to the knees. The arms and lower extremities are left bare thus ensuring perfect freedom.

The wearer is advised to carry some sort of a shield. This youth carried one almost as big as himself. Square in shape with black device on a white ground. It was to the effect "Interpret Swimming To-day." By the way it may be mentioned that the garment was a rather ancient swimming costume. You may have guessed it especially if you happen to live on the Peak where, vide Salitary Board reports, all people are educated. No rush to copy, this rather novel way of advertising the V.R.C. made one mistake. They ought to have washed the lad.

"Macao," we read in a popular guide-book in a passage devoted to the amenities of the place, "is popularly known as the 'Monte Carlo of the Orient'—there being several large gambling establishments, conducted under Government control, the licences bringing in a large revenue to the Colonial Treasury. Besides licensed gambling houses, there is a lottery, conducted by the Government. The lots are drawn once a month, the highest prize being as large as \$150,000." From these illegitimate monopolies and traffic in human frailties, Macao derives an annual surplus revenue of 6-7 million dollars. Practically the whole of this large sum is remitted to the home government, although this process of colonial "milking" is masked by a method of appropriation which appears to divert the money to the assistance of the Portuguese colony.

CONFUCIUS' BIRTHDAY.

LOCAL CELEBRATION.

SCENES STRANGE AND PICTURESQUE.

Ever picturesque, Hongkong in festive mood is a wondrous place. Happy crowds, attired in holiday vestments, throng streets gay with bunting. Mingling with a multitude of Chinese signboards dropping from high buildings, flags known and unknown, flutter in the breeze and flash every colour and design in the cheerful sunshine. Lanterns, traced with quaint figures or splashed with arresting hieroglyphics hang from shop fronts adorned with colourful flower schemes, wonderful products of infinite care and patience. Proud archways, decorated with a skill and ingenuity peculiar to the Chinese, rise here and there above the crowded street to hold the admiring attention of the throng. Notable scenes from Chinese history and fable are depicted in miniature with a wealth of imagery and symbolism, telling their hoary tale to all who care to heed. And above the bustle and din of the busy street with its ceaseless murmur and strident cries, can be heard the piercing pipe or the clash of native music.

Not a Chinese house in Hongkong this morning, pale with evidence of a wealthy merchant, did not observe the religious ceremony that begins the celebration of the birthday anniversary of the greatest sage. Among the many organised festivities in honour of the great occasion, the most stands out as a meeting held at the Tai Ping Theatre, West Point, under the auspices of the Hongkong Confucius Society, a charitable body founded by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and Mr. Chung Hoo on the latter's return from New Zealand some twenty years ago. Holding a celebration every year to raise funds for its free schools in the Colony, the Society's celebration in the Tai Ping Theatre to-day was attended by over 3,000 people, representative of the Chinese upper classes, including many children, and a number of ladies. When the brass band ceased playing at 11 o'clock the large building, beautifully decorated under the direction of Mr. Chan Yue-cheun, was literally packed, making a rare picture of life and colour. The customary religious ceremony was conducted on the stage before an image of Confucius draped with fine silken tapestries of royal yellow, a striking background for the thin spirals of smoke that curled upwards from the incense pots. This ceremony, conducted by Messrs. Li Po-kwai, Young Hee, Li Yik-mui, Tsui Wun-mun, and Chow Tung-sang, once performed, the Chinese national anthem and the anthem in praise of Confucius were sung by a number of young girls trained by Miss Fung Man-fung. Perforations praising and expounding the doctrines of Confucius were then delivered by a number of speakers, including several small boys, all of whom urged their hearers to practise the precepts of the great sage. All this aroused much enthusiasm and several of the speakers were recalled. At noon a theatrical performance to continue this evening and again tomorrow was commenced, depicting incidents in the life of Confucius.

In addition to the celebration organised by the Confucius Society, every labour guild, every association, and every household had its own ceremony appropriate to the occasion, while in all the Chinese schools the anthem in praise of Confucius was sung and lessons about the sage were given. Following happy tradition, Hongkong Amusements Ltd. have handed over to the Confucius Society for the afternoon their popular Coronet, Tai Yet (Yaumati), and Eastern (Wanchai) Theatres to raise funds for the free schools already mentioned. The World Theatre is giving a special matinee this afternoon and to mark the occasion is distributing 500 presents. Special attractions are also being offered by the Kowloon Theatre, the Hongkong Theatre, New Victoria Theatre, and the three big Chinese amusement resorts, the Tai Pak Lau Garden, (West Point), the Yee Yuen Garden (Happy Retreat, Happy Valley), and the Ming Yuen Garden (North Point). Sincere's, the Sun Company, Wing On, and other big local Chinese enterprises are closed to-day in honour of the occasion. All have their buildings suitably decorated.

GREAT SAGE'S LIFE.

To-day is one of the greatest in the history of China, and marks the anniversary of the birth of China's

greatest philosopher and sage, Confucius, (which is the latinised form of Kung Fu-tze), whose birth took place according to the most authoritative sources in 551 B.C., in what is known to-day as the province of Shantung.

The Kung family had prior to his death migrated from the Dukedom of Sung to Lu, which, as stated above, was in the Shantung province. His lineage may be traced through the Dukes of Sung to the Kings of Shang or Yin, and through them again up among the mists of antiquity to the Sovereign Hwang Ti, whose reign is said to have commenced in 2697 B.C. His father, known to us by the name of Liang-heh, was the Commandant of Tsau, and a very distinguished soldier of the period. Confucius was born of the second marriage of his father, who died in the child's third year, leaving both mother and child in straitened circumstances.

In his writings Confucius describes to us his own mental growth, till he was 70 when "he could do whatever his heart prompted, without transgressing what was right," and tells us that "at 15 his mind was set on learning, and at 30 he stood firm in his convictions." At the age of 19 he married into a family in his ancestral state of Sung, and the year after the union was blessed with a son, Si. Besides this son, Si, there were two daughters. At this period of his life, Confucius was in quite humble offices, in charge of the public herds, performing efficiently his functions, and allowing nothing to detract his attention. In his 22nd year (531 B.C.) he commenced his career as a teacher and continued in his native state until 517 B.C., with the exception of a short visit to the Capital at Loh, where he met for the first time Lao-tse.

Returning to Lu he remained there for 16 years, without holding any official position, and was then appointed Governor of the City of Chung-tu by Duke Ting, in the year 501 B.C. and his taking office showed a marked improvement in the manners and habits of the people. In the following year he became Minister of Works for the state and Minister for Crime, and his influence became paramount, to such an extent that he strengthened the government and brought about the downfall of corrupt officials. He rapidly became the idol of the people. Strangers flocked to Lu from other states to come under his beneficent rule. His success as an administrator aroused the envy and jealousy of the neighbouring states, with the result that the Marquis Chi created a breach between Confucius and his chief, Duke Ting. His counsels were no longer sought, and he determined to leave Lu and visit other states. This he did in his 55th year (477 B.C.), and he did not return to Lu until either 484 or 483 B.C.

During these many years he wandered far, visiting many states, whose rulers and princes eagerly sought his counsel, for his fame had preceded him. Throughout his travels he was accompanied by a loyal band of disciples and adherents, and his high principles many times made him refuse to take over high positions, when he would not have been allowed a free hand to do as the dictates of conscience prompted. Once the party was assailed by a mob, who mistook him for an officer who had oppressed them sorely. He replied: "After the death of King Wan was not the cause of the right way lodged in me? While Heaven does not wish this cause to perish what can the people of Kwang do to me?" On another and somewhat similar occasion he said: "Heaven has produced the virtue that is in me; what can any man do to me?" Such was his faith in himself and his mission, which was to create happiness and champion the cause of the oppressed. When a Prince asked one of Confucius' disciples to describe his Master, the disciple made no reply. Hearing of this later, Confucius suggested a suitable reply, as follows: "Why did you not tell him that I am a man, who in his eager pursuit of knowledge forgets his food, and in the joy of it, attainment forgets his sorrows, and who does not perceive that old age is coming on?" He was then probably in his 65th year.

After the death of Duke Ting, his son summoned Confucius back to Lu, but although he was greeted with joy and courtesy, he cannot be said to have taken up a political life again. He devoted his remaining years to perfecting his already extensive writings and leaving to posterity the wealth of philosophy that exists to-day. Among his works at this period was a comprehensive history of Lu, from 722 to 481 B.C. The latest entry in the work is that in Duke Ai's 14th year (481 B.C.), and he died on the 11th day of the 4th month of the year 479 B.C.

The Confucian Analects, compiled soon after his death, give an abundance of reminiscences by his faithful disciples, of his sayings and doings, and they can be added to from the Supplement to the Chung-tsu, the "Narratives" of the School, portions of the books of ritual usages, and the Memoirs by Sze-Ma Chien. There are other works about him but all more or less

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the letting by Public Auction (Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of His Excellency the Governor of ten Lots of CROWN LAND at Repulse Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Lot | Locality | Boundary Measurements | Area in Acres | Area in Sq. Yds. | Area in Sq. Ft. |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Rural Plot, No. 177. | Repulse Bay | As per sale plan. | 1.250 | 70 | 1,716 |
| 2. Rural Plot, No. 178. | Repulse Bay | do. | 1.250 | 14 | 1,716 |
| 3. Rural Plot, No. 179. | Repulse Bay | do. | 1.250 | 14 | 1,716 |
| 4. Rural Plot, No. 180. | Repulse Bay | do. | 1.250 | 14 | 1,716 |
| 5. Rural Plot, No. 181. | Repulse Bay | do. | 1.250 | 14 | 1,716 |
| 6. Rural Plot, No. 182. | Repulse Bay | do. | 1.250 | 14 | 1,716 |
| 7. Rural Plot, No. 183. | Repulse Bay | do. | 1.250 | 14 | 1,716 |
| 8. Rural Plot, No. 184. | Repulse Bay | do. | 1.250 | 14 | 1,716 |
| 9. Rural Plot, No. 185. | Repulse Bay | do. | 1.250 | 14 | 1,716 |
| 10. Rural Plot, No. 186. | Repulse Bay | do. | 1.250 | 14 | 1,716 |

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, September 30, 1921, commencing at 12 o'clock (noon), at the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co's Godown, Kennedy Town, 113 rolls Triangular Wire Mesh, also

A Quantity of Short Lengths of Joists, Chain, etc.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

legendary, and evidently introduced after the Buddhist literature became known to the Chinese. Of no ancient personage have we fuller information than we possess of Confucius, and no other can we fashion more completely to ourselves. Our whole book of the Analects is devoted to his personal characteristics, his department, his eating and his dress. It shows him to us at his ruler's court, in his intercourse with his disciples, in his carriage, at his table and in his bed. It is said of Confucianism that it is a system of Morality without religion. That he was emphatically a Moral teacher is indeed true, and his greatest achievement as such was the formulation of the Golden Rule: "What you do not wish done to yourself, do not do to others." China, and indeed the whole world, owes a great debt to this greatest of sages and philosophers, whose teachings strike right at the heart of the world's social system. The day will be fittingly marked throughout the length and breadth of the land. The memory of the great sage was perpetuated by a grant of land to his lineal descendants (who are many) who until the abolition of the Monarchy were second in rank only to the Imperial Family.

FOUR DAYS BIG PICTURES

AT

KOWLOON THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, September 28.

A. D. W. GRIFFITH'S MASTERPIECE
"THE IDOL DANCER"

THURSDAY, September 29.

MARSHALL NEILAN'S
"DON'T EVER MARRY"

FRIDAY, September 30.

VITAGRAPH'S BIG PRODUCTION
"TRUMPET ISLAND"

SATURDAY, October 1.

HEPWORTH'S ALL BRITISH COMEDY
"ONCE ABOARD THE LUGGER"

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

New Issue of Capital.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby reminded that the final call of £33. sterling per share is payable on the 1st October, 1921.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, September 27, 1921.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE building now known as Hotel Mansions will on and after the 1st October, 1921, be known as "Union Building."

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, September 23, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the consignor), on

FRIDAY,

October 7, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 2, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A Consignment of GOODS, Recently arrived from England, comprising:—

A varied assortment of Blankets, Down Quilts, Travelling Rugs, Flannels, Flannelettes, White Shirts, Cotton Calico, Cotton Sheetings 72 in. and 90 in. wide, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, Embroidered Bedspreads, Honeycomb Quilts, Ladies' and Gent's Handkerchiefs, various sizes of Carpets, Rugs and Staircase Carpets, a few lots of Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery, etc., etc.

Also Several lots of Cut-glass Venetian Glass, Venetian Electroliers, and Some Italian Marble Electric Lamps, Statuettes, Figures, Busts, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue). On view on eve of sale.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 28, 1921.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

THE Motorship

"MALAYA," having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd October, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left, in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd October, at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 6th October, or they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, September 27, 1921.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "ATSUTA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Horokoso & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

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Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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Hongkong, September 28, 1921.

NOTICES.

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SANITATION.

AN IMPORTANT DISCUSSION.

WATER FLUSHING SYSTEM.

IS IT FEASIBLE?

The feasibility of extending the Colony's water-carriage system for the disposal of night soil was a topic long discussed at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board. Mr. G. R. Sayer, the head of the Sanitary Department, presided and the other members present were: the Director of Public Works (Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins), Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. F. M. Ozorio, the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. W. Pearse), and the Secretary (Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds).

Some time ago H.E. the Governor appointed a committee to consider the question and at the beginning of yesterday's meeting the Board went into committee to frame a reply to the Government in response to an invitation to comment on the report. With the object of utilising it as a basis for discussion the Chairman had circulated a memorandum on the subject.

ADDRESS BY M.O.H.

Afterwards, at the Chairman's invitation the Medical Officer of Health delivered an informative address in the course of which he expressed the view that the best plan would be, if feasible, to begin with the houses on the upper levels.

Dr. Pearse said: "I look upon the introduction of the water-carriage system as a measure of protection against typhoid fever and analogous diseases. During the period—nearly 20 years—that I have been here, I have never known an epidemic of typhoid fever, but the disease is endemic—it is always with us—and I have been forced to the conclusion that the disease is mostly spread by the presence amongst us of a number of typhoid carriers (persons who have had typhoid fever and retain the germs; estimated at 25 per cent. of all cases). Last year, in conjunction with the Government Bacteriologist, on whom I may say, the bulk of the work fell—I endeavoured to make an estimate as to the number of typhoid carriers which might be present in the population. But, owing to the reluctance of Chinese to submit to the necessary very trifling examination, after a good deal of preliminary work had been done, the experiment had to be abandoned. Nevertheless, I cannot help thinking that there are a very large number of typhoid carriers present in the Colony."

HOW TYPHOID SPREADS.

The way in which it can be spread by them is two-fold. First there is the fact that the typhoid carrier may be employed in handling food—as a cook, house-boy, waiter, and so on. Secondly, there is the fact that, though not employed in handling food, he may indirectly spread typhoid fever by means of flies. If any

one will go into European houses in this Colony, he will find, provided the water-carriage system is not installed, generally, in each bathroom, an ordinary commode. It is usually well protected against flies by means of two covers. The latrine, or trough, used by the servants is only a few yards away and, although we don't suffer, here, from plagues of flies, one fly can do a great deal of damage, by settling on uncovered excreta and then on the sugar basin, or the milk jug. In that way, our so-called sporadic cases of typhoid occur.

MUST BE GENERAL.

The introduction of the water-carriage system could be made a bulwark, to some extent, against the spread of typhoid fever. If it were properly carried out. But, very often we find that the European owner of a house gets permission to install water closets but is content to put them in his main building, for his own use. He reaps some advantage, from an aesthetic point of view, but he does not get any sanitary advantage. Typhoid fever is not spread by bad smells; it is spread, as all parasitic diseases are, by the actual parasite gaining entrance to the body, somehow—in this case by the digestive tract. If a man wishes to get greater advantage from installing the water-carriage system he should extend it to his servants' quarters. There will be greater advantage if his neighbours adopt the system. Going further afield, we get still more advantage if the system is installed in whole districts, but we shall never get the full advantage if Europeans are content to install the system in their own bath rooms and leave the Chinese privies as they are at present—the night soil uncovered. It is impossible to get earth to cover the night soil. If we could select a hill to cut down, we should not get people to use the earth. Dry earth is quite impunctable.

LESSONS OF HISTORY.

Further, the water-carriage system can only be a bulwark if we are absolutely certain that there is no contamination of our water supply. This is illustrated by the development of the water-carriage system and the statistics as to the incidence of disease in England. Water closets were introduced in the 17th century but, for many generations, they were few and far between. When they became general, the discharge was passed, at once, into the old privy midden. These, although to some extent insanitary, were not nearly so much so as commonly supposed. They gave rise to the danger of contamination by flies but were not dangerous to water supplies, to any extent, until the water closet was introduced. From dry privy middens there was very little leakage, but, the moment water was passed into them, they became cesspools, leakage was rapid and considerable, and private and public wells became contaminated. Epidemics of cholera and typhoid have been known to have arisen from leaking cesspools, and it was found necessary to close wells and introduce

public water supplies. After that, it was found necessary to abolish cesspools and proper drainage was introduced. But, 40 or 50 years ago, drains and sewers were not properly laid; it is only in recent years that the importance has been realised of main sewers having no possible leakage. Obviously, a leaky sewer is no better than a cesspool and in a sewer made of earthenware pipes, a yard long, there are 1760 possible leaks in every mile. If it should so happen that there is a leak in a water pipe, close to a leak in a sewer, there may be in-suction and an epidemic set up.

LEAKY SEWERS.

In adopting a water-carriage system, we must be perfectly certain that sewers and water pipes are in perfect order. Unless we do that, we may have constant epidemics of water-borne disease, as have occurred in towns in England. If a man has a foul cesspool, and he allows contamination of a private well, very few people outside his own household are likely to suffer, but if contamination in distribution, or of a reservoir occurs, many people, quite innocent of causing contamination are likely to suffer. When I came here, a good many years ago, I know there were many sewers in the Colony which were not in good order. Since then, a very great deal of work has been done and I have no doubt, that the Director of Public Works would be able to assure us that the sewers are so safe that we can use the water-carriage system. While it may be more feasible, from a financial point of view, to introduce district installations—at the Peak, for example—nevertheless, the danger of the contamination of our water supply is greater at the Peak than at the middle levels. The sanitary advantage from having water closets installed is greater if the district is crowded with houses than if houses are few and far between. Therefore, if feasible to begin with the upper levels and allow water closets in all houses in which people can be trusted not to abuse them, I think that will be the best plan.

Following the M.O.H.'s address there was a general discussion of the subject and a variety of opinions was offered.

Dr. Ozorio thought the system should be installed throughout the whole Colony simultaneously and was unable to realise why one section of the community should get the preference. Besides that a general scheme would work out cheaper.

The Director of Public Works assured members that the routes selected for sewers would be those not likely to contaminate water supplies. Regarding the M.O.H.'s reference to "in-suction" Mr. Perkins declared that if a water-pipe is under pressure it will not absorb anything from without.

Exception was taken by Mr. Chou Shou-sen to a remark in the Chairman's memorandum suggesting that the Chinese would not, in all cases, appreciate the water carriage system. He favoured a system for the whole Colony though realising the Government might not be able to afford that. The Peak people, he said, were educated and knew sanitary laws.

The Chairman said that that was why they were entitled to water closets. If people could understand the water closet they should have one but if they did not, then a visible example should be provided for them first.

Mr. Chou: I say, teach the ignorant people to understand them. The Chinese appreciate everything modern and good; they are learning to appreciate these things more than they did ten years ago, and in another ten years they will be still further advanced. The danger of disease is greater in the lower levels than in the higher levels; in the lower levels they need improved sanitary arrangements more.

The Director of Public Works said Mr. Chou Shou-sen must not think that any aspersion upon the Chinese was intended by the remark in the memorandum. The same comment would apply in the slum districts of the great towns of England, and Europe, generally. The water carriage system was a good thing if used properly but, if not properly flushed, and made the receptacle of all kinds of filth, nothing could be worse. He had seen conditions, in this respect, in the slums of big cities at home that were disgraceful beyond belief. In every country there were people who could not be trusted not to abuse the water-carriage system; no slur was intended to be cast upon the Chinese.

Mr. Chou: You have it in London, for everybody, not only for the wealthy and educated. The Chinese have got to learn to use this system. When you have it there will be, no doubt, proper regulations.

The Chairman: The only people who have the water-carriage system in Hongkong are the very poorest. Nobody has it on the Peak, at present. We started at the very bottom, with water-flushed public closets and had dry privies on the Peak. Those are facts. The recommendation merely suggests that the system should be tried in other areas first. Personally, I prefer the bucket system. I shall find it a great expense to have water closets installed in my house. That is merely my private view.

Dr. Koch: I think the bucket system is the cleanest. I have had a great deal of experience at the G.C. H. of the difficulty to which Mr. Perkins has referred. The water closets there, are being continually choked up with all sorts of rubbish.

The Chairman, also, put it to Mr. Chou Shou-sen that the difficulty of supervising the use of water closets in a Chinese tenement house would be very great. Regulations might be made, but it would be difficult to trace the offender—"unless Mr. Chou suggested a closet in every Chinese cubicle," added the Chairman.

It transpired in the course of further discussion that the M.O.H. favoured the Board's being empowered to require a w.c. for servants to be installed in all houses where the water carriage system existed.

The Board agreed to recommend that extension of the system to neighbours should be encouraged where the system was introduced by an individual; that, in crowded areas, the Board would like a complete system throughout that district; that certain districts could not be considered until the system had been tried elsewhere.

There was a suggestion from the Chairman that the proviso "but approved houses, irrespective of district, should be considered" should be added, but the Director of Public Works pointed out that this depended upon the supply of water. The Chairman then voiced the opinion that it would never be possible to make the system compulsory and the M.O.S. suggested that compulsion might be exercised after a certain number of years.

It was agreed that the water carriage system, as regards the middle levels, should be held in abeyance until adequate extension of Tytam, but that the same facilities should be given there as at the Peak as soon as water was available for the purpose.

Mr. S. W. Tso, who was not able to be present at the meeting, forwarded a memo. suggesting that the system should be installed in all places of entertainment. Mr. Chou Shou-sen agreed with this and remarked that in this respect Chinese theatres were "something awful." The M.O.H. said that the difficulty of water supply stood in the way in most cases but the provision was being pressed for in the case of new buildings.

A draft reply to the Government, covering the matters agreed upon in discussion, is to be circulated among members.

NEW MOTOR SHIP.

13,500-TON "MALAYA" HERE.

VESSEL DESCRIBED.

The arrival here of the motor ship "Malaya" is an event of some importance, in view of the fact that she with her sister ship the "Africa" and the third vessel the "Java," now under construction, represents the largest motor ships built in Scandinavia, and is but little smaller than the "Glenapp" class built in Britain. During her first round voyage of 29,523 nautical miles the "Africa" averaged a daily fuel consumption of 14.16 tons, and a speed for the whole voyage of 11.03 knots. This performance of a vessel with a d.w. of 13,500 tons gives an excellent idea of the possibilities of standard motor ships.

The "Malaya," like the "Africa," was built by Burmeister and Wain, and has been constructed to Lloyd's class 100 A1, the following being the details of the vessel:

Length, overall, 464ft. 6ins.; length between perpendiculars, 445ft.; breadth on frames, 60ft.; depth from awning deck, 42 ft.; depth from upper deck, 33 ft. 3 ins.; draught when loaded 32 ft.; displacement, 19,000 tons; deadweight, 13,500 tons; gross tonnage, 9,000 register tons; loading capacity, 700,000 lb. ft. grain; 64,000 cb. ft. bales; water ballast, 1,684 tons; oil fuel, 1,472 tons; radius of action, about 30,000 sea-miles.

The propelling machinery comprises two Burmeister and Wain 2,250 h.p. six-cylinder engines with cylinders 740 mm. bore and 1,150 mm. stroke, and with this power designed speed of the ship is 12 knots when fully laden. On the trial trip the consumption was measured for four hours, and the engines developed an average of 4,585 h.p., the fuel amounting to 135.3 grammes per h.p. hour or 0.295 lb. This corresponds to a consumption of 14.5 tons per day, but the consumption on trial trips is always greater than on the voyages, due to the gear. No fewer than 20 electric deck winches are installed, being supplied by the A.S.E.A. Co. Vesteras. The winches is of the Clarke Chapman type, whilst the steering gear was built by John Hattie and Co. The ship is a four-master, as will be seen from the illustration, and is funnel-less. There are one 30 ton, one 15 ton, twelve 5 ton, and eight 2 ton derricks.

In addition to the auxiliary machinery in the engine-room already mentioned, there are two forced lubricating-oil pumps of the gear type, electrically driven, and an auxiliary manoeuvring compressor operating at 25 atmospheres, coupled to an electric motor. Two general service pumps of the plunger type for bilge, sanitary and fire purposes are driven by electric motors, as are also the refrigerating machinery, the 160 ton ballast pump, and the daily fuel oil pump for supplying fuel oil to the daily service tank and for trimming the oil tanks. Steam heating is arranged for the cabins of the crew and passengers. The fact that the machinery on a short trial trip does not get fully heated up and run in, and the economy of operation is not so satisfactory as during normal work at sea, a point which is in distinct contrast to that noted on steamers, the consumption of which gradually increases with the age of the ship.

On the trials a speed of 13.1 knots was attained with the ship light, the draught forward being 7 ft. 5 ins. and at 15 ft. 9 ins. The displacement was 6,180 tons.

The propelling engines are normal in design and similar to the standard pattern, except that (we believe for the first time) fresh water cooling is adopted, both for the pistons and the cylinder jackets. In Burmeister and Wain type engines it has for some time past been usual to cool the pistons with fresh water and the cylinder jackets with sea water, but in deep-draught ships such as the "Malaya," which are likely to operate in shallow waters, it is considered desirable to use fresh water

for the jackets in order to avoid mud entering with the cooling water and passing through the cylinder jackets. The fresh water is continuously used, and passes through a sea-water cooler. It may be remembered that in a description published of the "Dordrecht" Diesel engine, it was remarked that the same system had been employed in that case. For the circulation of the water three cooling water pumps are provided driven by electric motors.

The ordinary auxiliary machinery arrangement is adopted on the "Malaya," and there are three 100 h.p. Diesel engines installed, each driving a 66 k.w. dynamo at a voltage of 220. The current is transformed to 110 volts by a rotary converter for lighting purposes, and in addition to supplying power for the auxiliary machinery in the engine room,

electricity is provided for the operation of the winches, windlasses and the steering of a small donkey-boiler with a heating surface of 100 sq. ft. being installed in the engine-room, capable also of supplying steam to an auxiliary compressor. Accommodation for 12 passengers is provided in the deckhouse, and the crew's quarters are arranged at the after-end of the vessel.

On board during the trials there were present, besides representatives of the Danish Government Ship Inspection Dept., representatives of the East Asiatic Co., and Lloyd's Register of Shipping, whilst two important steamship companies who have Burmeister and Wain engines on order, the Ocean Steamship Co., of Liverpool, and the Rotterdam Steamship Co., of Rotterdam, were represented by Mr. Cripps, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Martin and Mr. Freeman, and Mr. Weidenmark respectively.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

MARTIAL LAW IN BELFAS.

TROOPS CLEAR THE STREETS WITH THE BAYONET.

SPORADIC ATTACKS DURING THE DAY.

MILITARY REGULATIONS HAVE SALUTARY EFFECT.

Gunmen in the riot area of Belfast sampled martial law for two hours prior to the curfew yesterday evening, troops clearing the streets with the bayonet. Colonel Campbell, who was appointed military governor of the city, immediately issued regulations which had a very salutary effect, the shooting ceasing after six o'clock in the morning yesterday, though there were sporadic attacks with revolvers and other weapons during the day. A military communique issued in this connection says that Catholics were attacked in nine cases, including three where workmen were driven from their employment. In the tenth case a Protestant was beaten in the Catholic area.

INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

POSITION SERIOUS BUT STILL HOPEFUL.

LONDON, September 27.

Sir Alfred Mond, addressing pressmen at the Ministry of Health declared that unemployment was due to causes over which the Government had no control. They must try to stabilise foreign exchanges so that British foreign trade might improve. The cost of production must also be reduced. He was glad to say that there seemed to be some indication of more confidence on the part of purchasers and more orders were being received. Unemployment insurance had been a big weapon in dealing with the situation. It was hoped to extend its scope by the Government advancing £20,000,000 to the unemployment insurance fund. The position was serious but he was in no wise pessimistic.

GERMAN ARMY'S STRENGTH.

ALARMIIST REPORTS ANSWERED.

LONDON, September 27.

In connection with the revival of alarmist reports with regard to the strength of the German army, Reuter learns authoritatively that the inter-allied control commission is perfectly satisfied with the progress of the surrender and destruction of German armaments. Official quarters state that there is not the slightest apprehension of any possibility that Germany will be able to organise and equip an army of such a size as to constitute a danger to the Allies. There are plenty of men but all the necessary armament equipment is lacking.

considered desirable to use fresh water for the jackets in order to avoid mud entering with the cooling water and passing through the cylinder jackets. The fresh water is continuously used, and passes through a sea-water cooler. It may be remembered that in a description published of the "Dordrecht" Diesel engine, it was remarked that the same system had been employed in that case. For the circulation of the water three cooling water pumps are provided driven by electric motors.

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|--|-------------|
| WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28. | |
| Straits, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Amoy, Swatow, Ningbo, Hangchow, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, and other ports. | Sanuki Maru |
| THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29. | |
| Shanghai, Japan, and other ports. | Sanuki Maru |

OUTWARD MAILS.

| For | Per | Times |
|---|------------------------|-----------|
| WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28. | | |
| Samshui and Wuchow | Kochow | 4.30 p.m. |
| Holbow, Tientsin and Quingto | Cochow | 5 p.m. |
| Amoy, Shanghai, North China, and Japan | Gregory Apar | 5 p.m. |
| Shanghai, North China and Japan | Burns Maru | 5 p.m. |
| THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29. | | |
| Holbow, Peking and Harbin | Taiwa Maru | 9 a.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Keelung | Holba Maru | 10 a.m. |
| Shanghai, North China and Japan | Chongshing | 11 a.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy, Keelung, and ADEN | Swatow | 2 p.m. |
| Yokohama | Arakura | 2.30 p.m. |
| Shanghai, North China and Japan | Cardina | 3 p.m. |
| Swatow and Keelung | Hydrangea | 3.30 p.m. |
| Swatow | Derwent | 5 p.m. |
| SAFROU | | |
| FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30. | | |
| Holbow, Peking and Harbin | Kailong | 8 a.m. |
| Straits, Singapore, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India, via Suez, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ | Registration 8.45 a.m. | |
| Letters 9.30 a.m. | Inaba Maru | |

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

INTERPORT SWIMMING.

THIS WEEK'S GALA.

THE RIVAL TEAMS.

The Interport Swimming contest, Hongkong v. Shanghai starts to-day p.m., when the 880 yards race, and throwing the Polo ball will take place outside the bath in the harbour. The rest of the programme has been fixed as follows:—

To-morrow.—220 yards and long plunge.
Friday.—440 yards Running Head-cr from Spring Board.
Saturday.—100 yards, high dive, 100 yards back stroke, team race, and Water-Polo.

The rival teams will be represented in the various events as follows:—

TO-DAY.
Hongkong: J. Johnstone, G. Jack, S. Marcell, D. Laing, J. Soares, and J. Wood.
Shanghai: E. A. Th. Siemssen, F. A. Remedios, J. B. Tordy, J. B. Brown and R. W. MacCabe.

Throwing the Polo Ball.
Hongkong: E. Busschaert, M. L. Raitton, R. C. Wittell, G. A. Carralio, J. Soares and L. Franco.
Shanghai: R. W. MacCabe, L. Goldman, C. J. Encarnacao and F. A. Remedios.

TO-MORROW.
Hongkong: J. Johnstone and D. Laing.
Shanghai: E. A. Th. Siemssen, E. A. Brodie and J. B. Tordy.

Long Plunge.
Hongkong: M. A. R. de Souza, R. C. Wittell, R. L. Duncan, L. C. E. de Souza and J. Soares.
Shanghai: R. W. MacCabe, C. J. Encarnacao and E. A. Brodie.

440 yards.
Hongkong: J. Johnstone, D. Laing and G. Jack.
Shanghai: E. A. Th. Siemssen, E. A. Brodie and J. B. Tordy.

Running Header, from Spring Board.
Hongkong: D. Laing, M.A.R. de Souza, F.M. Roza Pereira, G.A.V. Hall, T. L. Knight, W. Hyde and S. Kitchell.
Shanghai: J. B. Brown, E.A. Brodie, A.P. Goldman, L. Goldman and E.A. Th. Siemssen.

SATURDAY.
100 yards.
Hongkong: J. Johnstone, G. Jack and D. Laing.
Shanghai: J. B. Tordy, E. A. Th. Siemssen and E. A. Brodie.

High Dive.
Hongkong: M.A.R. de Souza, G.A.V. Hall, F. M. Roza Pereira, S. Kitchell, G. Jack, D. Laing and T. L. Knight.

Shanghai: J. B. Brown, E. A. Brodie, A. P. Goldman, L. Goldman and E. A. Th. Siemssen.

100 yards back stroke.
Hongkong: E. Noronha, R. C. Wittell and Chan Hin-mee.
The Shanghai team has not yet been chosen.

Team Race (two lengths)
Hongkong: J. Johnstone, G. Jack, E. Noronha, Leong Tit-sang, C. Logan and A. E. Botelho or Yung Ping-kwai.

Shanghai: E. A. Brodie, J. B. Brown, A. P. Goldman, E. A. Th. Siemssen, J. R. Tordy and F. A. Remedios.

A Logan would have been a valuable asset to the Hongkong team, but unfortunately he is in hospital, and it is doubtful if he will be well enough by Saturday to take a place in the team.

Water Polo.
Hongkong: A. Ignatieff (goal); M. L. Raitton and J. Soares (backs); R. C. Wittell (half-back); and E. Busschaert, J. C. Finch and J. Johnstone, (forwards).

Shanghai: L. Goldman (goal); C. J. Encarnacao and F. A. Remedios (backs); R. W. MacCabe (half-back); and J. B. Brown, E. A. Brodie and A. P. Goldman (forwards).

PROGRAMME.
The full programme of to-morrow's Friday's and Saturday's Gala, which

WATCH FOR

S. O. S.

WHAT IS IT?

S. O. S.

S. O. S.

THE SENSATION of
The YEAR!

HKFC.

OFFICERS FOR 1921.

At the annual meeting of the Hongkong Football Club held yesterday evening officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—

President, Mr. W. Nicholson; Vice-President, Mr. A. O. Lang; Chairman of Committee, Mr. R. J. Wilton; Captain Rugby XV, Mr. A. M. D. Wallace; Vice-Captain, Mr. G. G. N. Tinson; Captain Association XI, Mr. J. Rodger; Vice-Captain, Mr. J. W. R. McPhail; Hon. Treas., Mr. T. S. B. Nicoll; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. C. Macnamara; Committee, Messrs. G. Hegarty, H. S. Rouse, G. G. N. Tinson (Rugby section), H. McTavish, M. L. Raitton, and Mr. J. W. R. McPhail. It was decided that the new Committee should revise the rules which will later be submitted to a general meeting for approval.

included events of the annual Aquatic Sports of the V. R. C. is as follows:—

THURSDAY, AT 4 P.M.

Two Lengths Hurdles Handicap. Members.
High Dive. Boys 14 and under.
Two Lengths Handicap. Ladies.
220 Yards. Interport.

Two Lengths Handicap. Girls 14 and under.

Long Plunge. Interport.

Two Lengths Handicap. Members.

Two Lengths Scratch Race. Boys under 12.

Team Race (six men). Open to Hong, Clubs, Units or Company.

Water Polo.

FRIDAY, AT 4 P.M.

Four Lengths Handicap. Members.

Two Lengths Handicap. Boys 14 and under.

Two Lengths Scratch Race. Girls under 14.

Running Header from Springboard. Interport.

Two Lengths Handicap. Navy and Army.

Four Lengths Handicap. Ladies.

440 Yards. Interport.

Four Lengths Open Handicap.

100 Yards Championship of H. M. Forces.

Two Lengths Team Race. Members.

SATURDAY, AT 3 P.M.

100 Yards Boys' Championship 14 and under.

100 Yards. Interport.

100 Yards Ladies' Championship of the Colony.

High Dive. Interport.

100 Yards Back Race. Interport.

High Dive Ladies. Open.

Mixed Team Race.

Two Lengths Team Race. Interport.

Mixed Nomination Race.

Water Polo. Interport.

Twelve competitors, including Lieut. Franks, R.N. and Capt. Davies R.G.A., who was the winner last year, have entered for the Championship of H.M. Forces, and "good" race is assured.

For the 4 lengths open handicap, there are only three entries so far, and it is hoped many more will make up their mind to enter before the event takes place.

The ladies' Championship of the Colony has attracted seven entries, including Miss G. Ramsay, last year's winner.

Five entries have been received for the ladies' high dive, in which the Misses Young are competing.

The two events for which our reader "An Old Timer" has presented two natty little cups, have unfortunately, not attracted many entries. So far, only two have sent in their names for the girls' race and one for the boys' race.

To-night an "At Home" will be held at the V.R.C. after the swimming. Dance music will be supplied by the Blue Jazz Band.

Last night the Shanghai Interporters were entertained at a special show at the World Theatre when all spent an enjoyable evening.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET

PICTURE HOUSE DE LUXE

TO-DAY, at 2.30, 5.15 & 9.15

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MATINEE PROGRAMMES:

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